



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

summarization of the results of research showing the classification and distribution of the fossil-bearing rocks. Each of the formations from Cambrian to Pleistocene, is discussed in turn as to the distribution of the rocks, their extent in the several continents and oceans, and most of the chapters conclude with summaries or comments. The six maps show the distribution of land and sea in Silurian, Devonian, Carboniferous, Triassic, Cretaceous and Early Tertiary times.

Kleine illustrierte Geschichte des Vesuvs unter besonderer Berücksichtigung seiner Tätigkeit in den letzten zehn Jahren.

Von O. Foerster. 100 pp., Illustrations and Map. Verlag Otto Foerster, Neapel, 1908. 20 pf.

A carefully condensed account of the history of the eruptions of Vesuvius to and including its last great outburst in 1906. Six of the pictures are reproduced from the Lembo Collection, showing the appearance of the volcano, according to the artists of the time, in the eruptions of the years 79, 203, 1631, 1779, 1850 and 1858 A.D. A large number of photographs show the volcano, its lava flows, and the destruction wrought in eruption from 1872 to 1906. A table of the heights of the mountain from 1749 shows that the greatest measured height was 1335 meters in 1901 and in 1906 before the outburst of that year, and the lowest heights were 1070 meters in 1752 and 1794, and 1064 meters in 1822. The height after the eruption of 1906 was 1103 meters, measured from the lowest point of the crater lip on the east side.

Canada et Canadiens. By Dr. Adrien Loir, Prof. in the Faculty of Medicine of Montreal. 372 pp. E. Guilmoto, Paris, 1908.

The title of this interesting little volume should read "The Canadians and Canada," for it is the people and not the country that occupy the bulk of the text. That text is written in plain, terse and solid French, with few attempts at ornamentation, and it shows how very well the French language reads when used in a plain, unostentatious manner, but with a thorough knowledge of French grammar and syntax. The book embraces the British possessions from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the boundary line of the United States almost to the Arctic Circle. More attention is paid to descriptions of nature in the Western than in the Eastern provinces, the former being much less known in France, than Lower Canada or the former French colony. There are few statistics, and what is said of the natural products of the country may be found in almost any reasonably detailed geographical handbook embracing North America. While treating of the inhabitants, Dr. Loir naturally dwells on the climate as a physician who has to do with some of the diseases peculiar to the country. These notes, while brief, are far from unimportant in a geographical sense, for Dr. Loir stands well in his profession and investigates questions of hygiene and pathological matters with the trained mind of the European physician who is not merely a specialist. Many of his observations on such subjects are presented in the form of authentic episodes and personal incidents which render them more palatable. Illustrations there are none.

The French Canadians naturally claim Dr. Loir's chief attention, the English being not infrequently mentioned, chiefly when governmental and administrative matters come into play. The author is naturally desirous of strengthening the bond of relationship of the Canadian French with their mother-country. He treats the subject with great impartiality. He gives full credit to England for its fair and liberal treatment of the French people of Canada in modern times and

emphasises the absolute religious liberty and toleration throughout the British dominion in contrast with the persecutions and oppression practiced by "la France Juive" called Republic. Some concessions, made by the English Government, to the spread and use of the French language are highly eulogized. His picture of the character and mode of life of the French Canadians is not free from strictures upon the latter, and he makes the very just remark that the French Canadians are widely distinct from their relatives in Europe, their ideal being "not the France of Zola, Waldec-Rousseau, Combes and Clemenceau," but the France of the two centuries preceding the Revolution.

In matters of history Dr. Loir is not always fortunate. The source whence he derives the information that George Washington led three campaigns into Canada against the British would, if found, be a remarkable addition to historical bibliography. Happily, such missteps are not frequent in the book. His chapter on the Indians is well intended and conveys the rather entertaining piece of information that the Algonquins are of Malayan-Polynesian origin, hence relatives of the Sandwich-Islanders and of the Tahitians! Dr. Loir furthermore assimilates the Iroquois with the Finns and Turks. Fray Gregorio Garcia, the learned Dominican, in his most remarkable and critical work from 1607, mentioned such and similar ethnographic exploits without, however, committing himself to any opinion.

In his review of the inhabitants of the British Dominion Dr. Loir could not well ignore the Mormons. He takes to them very kindly, extols their thriftiness, religious tolerance, union and harmony among themselves. His sketch of the History of Mormonism is plain and must be reliable, since it is derived exclusively from Mormon sources. It is evident, however, that he has not thoroughly read the so-called Mormon Bible.

Dr. Loir also discusses the question of Asiatic immigration, and his opinion is that the influx and permanent settlement of Japanese, both in Canada and the United States, harbours a danger for both countries. He gives several abstracts from the Japanese press that may have escaped attention here. At the risk of repeating things already known, we translate here parts of an article from the *Shimbun*, a paper appearing at Yokohama:

Are the United States in a condition to face a war [with Japan, of course]? Their army is pitiable, and as for their navy, although numerically superior to ours, it suffers from the disadvantage of being, through the configuration of their country, in a measure cut in twain. Besides, the American crews are of the most mediocre quality, being composed of heterogeneous elements without any cohesion. Apart from a few Americans, there are in these crews many negroes, Germans, English, and what is particularly favourable to us, Japanese, some of whom are retired or former officers of the Imperial Marine. Some of us have filtered into the crews of the ironclads themselves; others have not refrained from accepting humble positions on board of the warships, engaging themselves as cooks or boys; one of these is at the Brooklyn Navy Yard and he is a former officer of the Imperial Navy. . . .

A. F. B.

BRIEF MENTION.

Le Terre Polari. A. Faustini. 195 pp., 176 Illustrations, Maps, Bibliography and Index. Istituto Italiano d'Arti Grafiche, Bergamo, 1908. Part 1 tells concisely the story of polar exploration and Part 2 gives some description of the Arctic and Antarctic regions in a cursory and popular way. Ten pages, for example, are given to Greenland and as pictures occupy more than half the space there is little room for details. Not a few of the illustrations will be novel to most readers because they are rare.

The Grenada Handbook, Directory and Almanac for 1909. Compiled by the